

and the Justice System (legal system). Whereby elaborate performances of displays of trial, and conviction and punishment were carried out in wide public view, even in the prisons and asylums it was traditionalized for the public to pay and view the inmates as spectacles. He argues that the public nature of the judicial system along with the physical nature of the punishment, be it flogging, branding, hanging or disfigurement coupled as a repressive force, whereby the population at large could be brought into a certain degree of conformity (Spierenburg, chapter 7 The Body Injured: violence and Physical Suffering in Daily Life, Ibid). As for the notion of slavery being practiced home and abroad, some of the following studies hopefully will more clearly illuminate

It is of some significance that among beggars <sup>counted</sup> ~~counted~~ as offenders, ~~they were not~~ and criminals, they were not necessarily entitled to a trial, and were usually simply committed to workhouse-prison (Spierenburg Ibid P 218). Of the first of these institutions in England and indeed Europe was Bridewell Prison + Hospital, established in 1553 with 2 formative purposes "the punishment of the disorderly poor and housing of homeless children in the City of London" (The Prospect of Bridewell from John Strype's "An Accurate Edition of Stow's Survey of London" (1720) cited by Tim Hitchcock on the database website London Lives <sup>1690-1800</sup> where 240,000 manuscripts from 8 London archives have been digitized in searchable form, providing historical records over 3.35 million name instances [www.londonlives.org/Static/Bridewell.jsp](http://www.londonlives.org/Static/Bridewell.jsp)). Up until 1785, this source tells us "Beadles" searched the area's of London on a daily basis to bring "any vagrants or idle persons to the prison", whereafter these unfortunates would have to be